

PRICE THREEPENOE

Steam shares
Insurance shares
Cadianglung and other mining shares.
W. CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street

CAUSE OF THE SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF GARIBALDI FROM ENGLAND.

informed people to furnish them a

(From the Daily News' Special Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, April 10. — There is a proposition under debate in the Senate, almost certain that it will pass for an amend-

erty to the Constitution providing for the abolition of slavery in all States and territories of the Union. I advocate an amendment to the Constitution it has been prepared by two-thirds of both Houses, or by a simple majority of both Houses, and ratified by several States. It then becomes valid territory, and its purposes when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by a convention of three-fourths of the States, are not to be prescribed by Congress. There appears to me little doubt about the existence in Congress of the majority necessary to refer this anti-slavery amendment to the States. I have no doubt, therefore, that the proposed amendment is a valid institution, to be ratified by the democratic leaders of Congress, not on the ground of the immorality or the expediency however, so much as on the ground that it is a just and proper measure, and that it is an attempt to save or restore it. When I wrote on this point, however, I referred principally to mere writers and managers, like Brooks and Cox, and Wood and Fendleton, men of country, though possessing much of mere dexterity and considerable power of mischief. There has, however, since I last wrote on the subject, been a very remarkable expression of opinion, originating in Maryland. It is a lawyer of the highest standing at the bar, his practice having been for a great many years confined exclusively to the Supreme

and, even there, in fact as some before me have said, the most important tribunal in the world, unless it be the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He has long represented Maryland in the Senate, and though I do not claim whether he has or has not the right to speak for the people of the foremost and ablest champions of slaveholders. He was, in fact, up to the outbreak of the war a Southern partisan. He was, therefore, created a good deal of astonishment by his own people, and by the friends of the powerful and energetic speech in support of the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the constitution. He denounced slavery as the cause of our war, declaring its abolition and prohibition as the only way to peace, and the only way to save the Union. Johnson's defection may be safely taken as generally taken, as proof that the best class of Democrats, as well as the worst, have given slavery up, and are eager for its formal extinction, and that the only way to peace is the abolition of slavery. I have any strength or influence, which will be disposed to throw any obstacle in the way of its abolition. At the convention, for the purpose of considering the question of emancipation within the State, was just before the war, and I have since that time been in favor of immediate, unconditional emancipation, with no compensation, have carried the day in the election of delegates by large majorities. I was satisfied to decline not to attach much importance to the question of the State feeling amongst people, and holding slaves, or whose connections we have, as I know that these persons are apt to obtain altogether from voting on questions of this kind, and I have since that time been in favor of the Maryland election combined with Johnson's, in fact, me that a great revolution in feeling, as well as in status, has really taken place in that State. I do not mean to say that the new order of things is complete, but I feel that we are fast approaching democracy. To them it involves a certain loss of aristocracy, and it has in it more or less of the humanization of defeat. But their slaves have run away, have been emancipated, or will not run, and there is an end of the old system. The old feeling amongst people is fast about it. But there is a large class in Maryland that have never had any slaves at all, a very large class, and they have since the war begun to feel that they have been grafted into hostility to it by the trouble and taxation the war has brought on the State, to become a very powerful majority. I am assured of excellent authority that in the eastern counties, the feeling is now bitter and more intense than in any other part of the State. In fact, the influence of the war upon Maryland slavery may be described as the feeling in the transition into positive hostility to all the vast portion of the population that has been thrown into spathy or despair about it; and what is true

[illegible]

my court could restore slavery to its former position, or reduce even one-tenth of the freed man to a condition such a judgment as the above would involve, and I am, therefore, bound to maintain a long and irritating conflict with friends and with the Federal authority. You will, I am sure, therefore, be glad to hear that I can maintain any jurisdiction in the matter of slavery, though, though wounded and mutilated, is not dead, and give it its quietus now and for ever beyond all allusion to the subject. It must be inserted in the Federal Constitution. This done, I shall be free of the duty of the general Government to protect the establishment or maintenance of slavery, and I shall be free to let it be a publicum factum of the Government and protect it as it may see fit. The question is then removed beyond discussion, or doubt, or cavil. The right of every citizen to the distinction of colour, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, is secured by the organic law. This amendment is, therefore, necessary, both as a confirmation of the emancipation act, and for the prevention of all future state or Federal legislation, for the purpose of restoring Southern leaders in the more extreme views of slavery States will not give up the struggle with success in the field. They will, when compelled to do so, make a compromise with their old oppressors, and make one more effort to get the abolitionists by dint of State legislation, if any group of them have been left them to stand up.

The Senate has passed the news has come of the recent resolution in the Senate by a vote of 28 to 19, that five senators being absent. The resolution is as follows:—

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives be authorized to send a committee of two—

One to enquire concerning that the following article be proposed to the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, to wit:—

"The Legislature of the United States, which, when ratified by the States, shall be held to be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution."

And to present it. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever be permitted to exist within the United States, or in any Territory under its jurisdiction, nor shall Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Four were fishing in the Wyre, near Herefordshire, when they commenced talking, upon the boat, and three of them were drowned.

(From *Late English Papers*.)

[illegible]

The story of the Prince of Wales's visit to Paris recently.

The King of Italy had had slight symptoms of a sympathetic attack.

Princesses of Wales will visit Oxford tomorrow 10 h.M.

Mr. Edwin J. Ames, late U.C., and M.P., is said to be in destitute circumstances.

Lieutenant Gifford, of the Royal Engineers, had been shot by a bullet from his horse.

The laying of the Persian Gulf Cable was completed on the 27th ultimo, and it worked very satisfactorily.

Mrs Braddon's new novel, which will appear early in May, will be called "Henry Dunbar." The story is—

Mr. Jacob Pattison, son of a justice of the peace in Essex, attempted, for the second time, to commit suicide, a few days ago, by laying himself down on the Hampstead junction line.

There is a rumour current on the Elfin Waltzes, with which Miss Marjorie Pittman has charmed so many audiences, *viz*, we hear, about to be published. The "VIBRATORS" are said to be the composition of twelve young artists here.

Mr. George Corrie, an English man in the acts of defence of Federal or Confederate partisans, we might have said as Professor Goldwin Smith coming forward in defence of the torments of the young-Confederate Navy Secretary's reports, is said to have many in the ranks of the Federalists believed in by ourselves. The Professor actually quotes the instance of the Lord Besslike, the work of an individual, as a parallel to George's sanctified by a Government.

Mr. Stanislaf's son is named "Joseph Mazzini."

It is a rumour current that Sir A. Cockburn is to be granted to the people.

The sum of £41,000 has been collected for the relief of the sufferers by the Sheffield catastrophe.

It is said that four or five salmon were recently taken in the River Aric, at Mr. Malcolmson's lake, at a single haul.

At an auction 17 ministers' money in Edinburgh on Tuesday, at which 400 persons were present, the proceeds since were smashed and burned.

Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, a Scotchman, has declared he would never pardon his brother for going to Mexico to the President in Mexico of the Emperor of the French. Cardinal Wiseman suggests that the railway across Liverpool Lodge-hill should be decorated with sculptures representing the funerals of Nelson and Wellington.

Mr. T. P. Cooke has left, under special trust, two sums of £2000 and £1000 respectively (New Three per Cent.), to the Dramatic College at Maybury.

Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, a Scotchman, has declared he would never pardon his brother for going to Mexico to the Princess Isabella of Spain, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, will take place during the next month at Clarendon.

The Comte de Paris has just arrived from Spain.

The office has been put in a claim.

On Tuesday morning a boat, containing four persons, was capsized in the Thames, near Lambeth. The parties in it got understanding the management of the boat, and were thrown overboard. The boat was a small one, and was carrying a large number of passengers. The boat was capsized by the weight of the passengers, and the boat was thrown overboard. The boat was capsized by the weight of the passengers, and the boat was thrown overboard. The boat was capsized by the weight of the passengers, and the boat was thrown overboard.

procure her death, and she would go on living with him." He had torn her gown off, and was thrusting her cinnoline between the bars when the police came and saved her.

At the trial, Miss Ann Bachelor, who was committed to the County Jail, charged with the murder of a woman named Goodall, said she killed her.

Yesterday (Sunday) were some of the lads at Carleton Hall, the former meeting place of the rioters, who owned the rooms. The schoolmaster was seriously injured, and others of the officials were hurt by the rioters. They were fired against them. From ten to twenty men made use of their escape, but all save one were captured.

GOLD SPECULATORS.—The Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* gives the following account of the New York gold market:—"Whether it is the result of the war, or of the all-remembered panic, or having the earliest news, and the largest capital, is to a leading stockeading firm in New York that does not have from one to a half-dozen correspondents in the field, charged to spare no pains or expense in furnishing the earliest intelligence of any success or failure in the field, any important action of the Treasury Department, any rumour of foreign capital, or any other matter of importance to the speculators of the community, which find their barometer in the waving of the gold market. These correspondents are generally men supposed to have their own means, and to be able to carry out their orders as quickly as possible, and to carry out their orders as quickly as possible. Last summer one of the New York banking house, in a boastful moment, said that he always has news within an hour of the President's orders, and that he has been able to number among his correspondents the chief officers of a great army in the field. Of course the officers of such men are not enlisted without a 'condition' of their own, and they are not to be trusted in furnishing the desired news, and to the nature of the security of the news itself. In general this condition depends on what is made out of their information, and the correspondents are not to be trusted for weeks and months without their having such an effect on the market as to bring him more than the usual amount of profit. But the chance of 'some' of the operators have no difficulty in inducing

diving the mouth to be opened, the mouth to be washed with water, &c., such patients will often be most fearfully shocked, especially if they are not used to such treatment. The main thing is to get the patient, when asked afterwards, to say they felt nothing, and they express the utmost amazement that five or six of their ten hundred stumps, old cankers, or, if they are new, the stumps of the stumps, the removal of the patient, although, perhaps, not very desirable, yet I have administered chloroform so often to patients, that I cannot rightly say I rarely do so. I have seen a patient who had six hundred such cases; if faintness occurs, however, the patient should at once be let down from the top of the place, and the patient should be allowed to open the air. Mr. Mulcahy relates an accident (somewhat of the nature of a dentist's case) that was suggestive to dentists; he was called upon to remove a patient who was very much excited, and who was in the patient became deeply insensible, blood collected in the mouth and throat, the directions to wash the mouth with water were unheeded, the reflex function of the patient was not attended to, and the patient was suffocated. In such a case as this operator must stand almost entirely to the will of the patient.—*Dr. Kidd's Work on Chloroform.*

WIREMU NAYLOR'S CLAIM TO THE CONFISCATED LANDS OF NGARUAWAHIA.

(From the Otago Daily Times, June 14.)

THE force of the old proverb ancient counting on the chicken's before they are hatched, is just now being forcibly exemplified in the North Island. The incubation of the promising scheme for the colonisation of the Waikato country has been most unexpectedly ended

General Cameron and his troops have marched triumphantly through the country driving before them the native occupiers of the soil, and in spite of the concentration and Military Settlements Act, it appears that after all, another party is or professes to be the right

ful owns of the most valuable portion of the Waikato territory. The story is so good that we cannot say telling it. Our readers will remember that the headquarters of the native rebellion were at Ngaruawahia in fact this village was the Maori capital and the abode of the so-called King. This village is situated in the midst of the most fertile

region perhaps in the whole of the North Island, it was the centre of extensive native cultivations. And its abandonment by the natives it was selected by Colonial Government as the site for a military settlement—it of course being taken for granted that Government could do what they liked with every acre of land occupied by the troops or deserted by the enemy. The selection was a capital one for the purpose, and the sanquine folks of Auckland talked

of this the future "inland city." It was to become the centre of a thriving and populous district, and a sort of very rose-tinted pictures of its future greatness were indulged in. The whilome seat of Maori Royalty was surveyed by the Government Surveyors, the tidy little sections for the Waikato militiamen were marked out, and the city of the future was

were picked out, pretentious streets were mapped and the whole made ready for occupation by military settlers, or the operations of land jobbers who were greedily watching the hatching of the scheme. But lo! up starts a very worthy and cute native gentleman, Mr. Nera, or Naylor, Raglan, and asserts his 'rightful' claim to the whole.

of the land in question, and a good deal more—in fact to the very pick and flower of the territory conquered, or rather evacuated by the rebellious natives. Now this William Naylor is a chief, albeit a Waikato, who has rendered very good service to Government, and has throughout the Maori troubles acted as an upright, loyal gentleman. He has managed

to restrain the greater number of his followers from joining the rebellion, and has invariably behaved well and kindly to the European settlers in his district. It is who on various occasions has been made medium of pacific overtures and who recently endeavored to persuade the rebels to surrender after a fight at Okrusa. Of course under these circumstances

What the nature of his claim is we will allow the Auckland contemporary the *Southern Cross* to explain:—"The latest hitch which made its appearance in our politics is the claim made by a worthy ally W. Naylor, upon the late

of Ngaruawahia. This is a peculiarly unpleasant
bitch, and the more so that our respected native friend
has kept his claim to himself, it would seem, until the
city of Ngaruawahia—surely before it becomes
city it will be allowed to rejoice in a name rather less
difficult to pronounce—had been carefully surveyed
off into sections ready for sale. It seems that an

—at a fish, as so many Maori ancestors seem to be—was once the owner and possessor of the site of future inland capital. This worthy was driven out and had to make the best of Raglan and its neighbourhood instead of the fertile delta of Waikato. I doubt the change was greatly for the worse, but the title in Maori law was indisputable, the new com-

were able to take the land, and they did so. Na Senior had to pocket the injury and make the best of his new home, little imagining that any one was ever likely to wrest the land again from the powerful Waikatos, still less having dreamed it to give it back to his descendants after a long generation of deprivation. Doubtless there

many things undreamt of in the elder Nera's philosophy, and this we may be sure was one. His descendant does not, however, in his greater enlightenment despair of finding it in heaven or earth, least of all the indulgence if not the gratitude of his European allies. We think it more than probable that Nera

Our contemporary goes on to ask what is to be done and decides—that if Naylor's claim be a good one, should have the land. But herein lies the difficulty and who knows but that some other native will suddenly discover that his ancestors had been driven from the land by Naylor's, and that of course he was

rightful owner. The same thing may occur over even a bit of land that the Government may take possession of; and no doubt Naylor's example will be extensively followed by other chiefs who have kept themselves aloof from the war.

The *Southern Cross* suggests that Naylor's title should be confirmed to him.

should be submitted to a regular Court for adjudication. Our contemporary goes on to say—"It will rarely be the case that a clear native title to conquered lands can be made out; rarely, perhaps, will there be a better claim shown than that of *Nepes*; and if we suppose all titles good until we can show them better, we shall, beyond a doubt, find that every neutral

friendly native in the country rejoices in the possession of an unlimited number of ancestors, fishy as they may be, and, otherwise, who owned, in some mysterious way, every foot of land which we have, or may hereafter take from the natives in rebellion. The difficulty is a plain and practical one, and Nera's claim is an excellent case as an example. Not that his is an

an extraneous case; far from it. We have heard that any one denies the existence of No. 1 senior, or even hints that he is a mythical personage, as would certainly be the case with some of the numerous fish and lizard progenitors, we would turn up to bestow a sight upon their distant descendants in time of need. No such thing.

case, therefore, upon which to try the principle. We claim on certain understandable grounds; we show why then let him bring his claim into a regular court and prove that his ancestor really was what he professes him to have been, and then let the court decide of what value such a claim may be in equity.

law we feel confident it is worth nothing, but in equity it may possibly be worth something, and if it is, let us pay for the right, and have the show as well as the reality of substantial justice upon our side. For our own part, we do not deny that we look upon the claim as of the very shadiest character: but

we do not think that it is a sort of question upon which a general public opinion, especially the opinion of an interested public, should be judge. We have no need to be unjust—even if injustice were a good policy, which we deny, and therefore we may well let our determination to be just as manifest to all men as not. If Nora has a claim, and not merely

Of course to one can object to the fullest justice being done to Naylor. If his claim is a good one, all means let him have his own. But the circumstances under which the claim has been made are

far more importance than the mere value of the land in question. This affair shows how hedged round and encumbered with obstacles and difficulties any legislation is that deals with the proprietary rights of the natives. Supposing the land now in dispute had been disposed of by the Government, as supposing Naylor, instead of being of a conciliatory

character had been as fiery and suspicious as the majority of his countrymen, it is quite possible an attack might have been turned into an enemy. On the other hand it shows, if evenhanded justice is to be done, how difficult it will be to avoid opening the door to an infinitude of fictitious claims concerning every block land proposed to be occupied. Was, for example,

affair of Naylor's will render still more obscure the all times cloudy prospect of making the war pay own expenses—nay, if we remember aright, it was some people alleged a great profit would be made of

2005

MR. CHARLES F. STOKES has been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, 1st July, at 11 o'clock prompt.
 Ex T. W. House on account of the concerned,
 More or less damaged by sea water,

12 rolls 4 lb. sheet lead
19 ditto 5-lb. ditto ditto
5 ditto 6-lb. ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

Without Stock.

All these Runs, known as MILROY and MILROY

NORTH, WARREGO DISTRICT, comprising a frontage of about ten miles to the Brex River; FIRST-CLASS PASTURE COUNTRY, well watered. Near the splendid pastoral properties owned by Messrs. Orr, Cruikshank, Taylor and Macleay, and Beaumont, Little, and Company.

Also, **THULLY SPRINGS RUN**, Warrego District, not far from the aforementioned superior pastoral properties, likewise without stock.

Terms liberal:—One-third cash; balance by approved bills

MR. THOMAS CADELL has received instructions from Andrew Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on FRIDAY, 15th July, at 12 o'clock,

Lot 1. All those valuable stations, having a combined area of about ten miles to the Eree River, known as Milroy and Milroy North, capable of depasturing 12,000 sheep in all seasons, the runs being of very great extent, and well grassed.

It has been proved that these stations possessed superior advantages during the severe drought which prevailed some time since: while late

The runs are bounded by the very superior sheep stations above referred to, and the auctioneer begs intending purchasers to remember that unstocked country is rarely to be

Let 2.—"Thally Springs," a first-class block of country well adapted for sheep, also situate in the Warrego district.

The Springs are stated by old blacks never to have been known to fail in the driest seasons.

The auctioneer begs to state that the proprietor places the "Thally Springs" for condition as a grazing to their

these stations in the interest of the public, and being situated some distance from his Bokara properties, consequently the sale is bona fide and presumptory.

[Important Notice.]

For Unreserved Sale.
 All those Stations known as

COOMA and THURGOODEN,
District of Liverpool Plains, near the Township of
Narrabry,
Occupying a considerable frontage to the Namoi River
and otherwise permanently
WATERED BY CREEKS AND WATERHOLES.
Together with 2200 HEAD OF CATTLE (more or less)
to be taken at book number

The Improvements on Cooma Station comprise large house outbuildings, woolshed, &c., which could not now be erected for less than £1000; on Thuradulbah, newly-erected house, and good yards, on the various portions of the run.

Near the pastoral properties of Messrs. Ether, Lloyd,

These stations will be positively sold in consequence of Mr. Doyle removing to his stations on the Bokara and Barwon Rivers.

—

Terms :—One-third cash ; balance by approved bills for one, two, three, and four years, in equal amounts, date

MR. THOMAS CADELL has received instructions from Andrew Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Matinean on FRIDAY, 16th July, at 12 o'clock,

CTIONS
THIS
frame.

sixteen; room; kitchen and servant's apartments, four; rooms; store, large building, stable, catch-house, yard, woolshed, men's huts, &c., &c.; about 400 acres fenced together forming one of the most complete homesteads in the Northern district.

These premises would make a first-class hotel, and the site for this purpose cannot be surpassed.

watered, is of large grazing capability, and the improvements are as follows:—

The auctioneer begs to state that these properties are for positive and unserved sale, in one lot, consequently intended purchasers will do well to note the day of sale. In consequence of the late Florida having resumed work

intending purchasers from inspecting, the Sale
Postponed to
TUESDAY, 2nd August next,
upon which day the Hens and Stock will be pos-
sively sold.
Without Reserve.

By order of the Mortgagees.

ALL these **SPLENDID FATTENING STATION**
situate in the
DISTRICT OF GWYDIE, NEAR MORRE,
known as Cumbadella, Neopicalina or Neopicalia
and Minne Minne, having a considerable frontage
to the **MWERI RIVER.**

together with 7000 HEAD of CATTLE (more or less), a mixed herd, to be mustered and delivered. Calves under six months old at time of delivery given in.

Terms.—One-third cash on the fall of the hammer; the remainder by approved promissory notes, in such

MR. THOMAS CADELL has received instructions from the mortgagees to sell

public auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, W
Maitland, on **TUESDAY, 2nd August, 1884**, at 12 o'clock
All these STATIONS known as **COUMBADELL**
NEEPICALINA or **NEPICALLION**, a
MINNE MINNANE, having a considerable
frontage to the Mabi River, and otherwise watered
by the Moosma, Sumble, and Warrangamba Creek.

These superior stations adjoin or are near to the following well-known and celebrated pastoral properties, viz., Messrs Lloyd's Dumble station, Betteington's Tyacamah, J. Singh's Tellerage, Brooknell's stations, Brown's Millie, and Pitt & Sullivan's Tyrel stations.

7000 head of cattle, more or less, a mixed herd, to be mustered and delivered to the purchaser.

Stock horses, about twenty, drays, stores, supplies, working gear and effects, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.

The country is described as being of the richest and best description, adapted for depasturing either sheep or cattle.

The improvements are described as follows:—A comfortable cottage, lately erected, boarded floors and shingle roof; garden, with fruit trees, &c., &c.; new slant, rye, draught and spraying yards, capable of working the horse efficiently; a large paddock, and a smaller one. The

The auctioneer particularly invites intending purchasers to inspect the runs and stock prior to day of sale, and is satisfied that the quality of the herd, the extent and lasting capabilities of the runs—the country being well watered and adapted for both cattle and sheep—cannot

The auctioneer will have much pleasure in supplying information to his power.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd of July, at noon at the residence of this defendant, Westcott House, Parramatta, unless the above assertions are

many models, the BRIDGEMAN will come to be one of the most popular quantity of household furniture, surgical instruments, drugs, poultry, pigs, etc., etc.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]
 VRT, 18TH JUNE.—Before I

[illegible]

Messrs. John Fraser and Co.	..	30
Messrs. Allen, Street, and Nickerson	..	15
Mr. J. Lov	..	1
Miss N. S. Love	..	1
Rav. Thomas Jenkins	..	1
James Poirer, Esq.	..	1
George Atherton, Esq.	..	5
Mrs. Atherton	..	6
Mr. Alfred Burton	..	10
R. V. Victor, Esq.	..	3
John H. Beeg, Esq.	..	3
Messrs. Alfred Brothers and Co.	..	30
Messrs. Cohen, Brothers, and Co.	..	5
Mr. Miles Frye	..	1
Randolph Neff, Esq.	..	2
Mr. William Yeoman	..	1
Edward Bower, Esq. M. L.	..	2
William Macomber, Esq.	..	2
John Senda, Esq.	..	30
Employees of ditto	..	5
Mr. W. Willington	..	0
W. R. PIDDINGTON, JOHN CALDWELL, J. V. GORDON, and W. H. RANCOE, Treasurers	..	0

JOHN FENDRILL, M.A., Head Master.
Glebe Point, June 25th, 1864.

CLASICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
Tyrrisham, Belmont.—Mr. T. J. HARRISON'S
SCHOOL will REOPEN after the midwinter holidays, on
THURSDAY, 21st July.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Duties of Mrs. TAIT'S
School will be resumed on THURSDAY, 20th July.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN COOKING STOVES
in variety, cheap. **H. WYNNE**, New Pitt-street.

PALVANIZED IRON, Morewood and Rogers' Lion
brand, plate, 26 and 26 gauge. **H. WYNNE**, New
Pitt-street.

COLONIAL TOBACCO LEAF, for SALE, by
ODOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, for Necessaries, a first-class HAND for the Clothing Department. CLARKSON and RING, George-street.

to advertiser's address, and to
any Births, Deaths and Marriages, &c., and
N.B.—Advertisements in the country can be sent
Money Order or Postage Stamps.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES FAIRBANKS
at the Office of the Sydney Herald, 111, Market
Street, Thursday, June 26th, 1902.

